NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MARLE

Consists of calcareous matter, clay and sand, or some two of these earths, (of which lime or chalk is always one) in various proportions. The blue clay marle is free from sand. Clay marle is also sometimes of a yellowish white, yellowish grey, or a brown or red cast. The shell marle seldom contains clay. In schistus or stone marle, sometimes sand and sometimes clay, preponderates, generally the former. The sand marle, whether shell or schistus, should be applied to clays; and clay marles to sands. In both cases they correct the defects of the soil; by rendering it, in the first, less adhesive;—and, in the latter, less open and porous.

The earths are not the food of plants. They constitute the stomach, analagous to the stomach of animals, in which vegetable and animal matter is received, digested, and, with the aid of the leaves [lungs] assimilated to vegetable chyle and blood. The best soil for this digestive process is that in which the three above named earths are suitably blended.

A sandy or gravel soil is called hungry, because it digests rapidly, and dissipates the food committed to its bosom. Hence green crops, or frequent manurings, are necessary to continue it healthy and productive. Such soils are defective in clay and calcareous matter. Their texture may therefore be improved, and their fertility increased, by the application of clay marle; or, what is the same, by clay and lime separately; though these materials are found most pure, and best blended in the substance of marle. The quantity should be proportioned to the natural deficiency of these materials in the soil. From eight to one hundred loads per acre have been applied, in one or two dressings; and their beneficial effects have been known to continue thirty years. All the sand soils of Norfolk, England, have been marled [clayed]. Calcareous matter, combined with sulphuric acid [oil of vitriol] is usefully applied to soils in the form of gypsum, or plaster of Paris; as is also powdered lime-stone and chalk, both calcareous. I am induced to believe that neither wheat nor sainfoin grass will thrive in a soil destitute of calcareous matter, which is the condition with most of our sands.

A stiff moist clay is called *cold*, and is unfriendly to the finer grasses, as well as grains. Its texture is too compact to permit the roots to extend freely, and its temperature too cold, to carry on the digestive process sufficiently rapid for the plants which grow upon its surface. Sand and lime, or silicious marle, loosen its texture, render it permeable to heat, &c. and powerfully assist to concoct the food of vegetables.

Marle may be known by the most ordinary observer. The application of a mineral acid, and even of good vinegar, will cause an effervescence. This is the operation of the acid upon the lime. Its silicious and argillaceous properties may be ascertained by the sight and feeling, by the aid of water, or of glass. Sand subsides or settles quicker than clay in a liquid; and will scratch glass, which clay will not.

It is a remarkable fact in the economy of nature, that the indigenous plants of every country, are precisely those which are best adapted to furnish the proper sustenance to its animal population, and to satisfy its medicinal wants. So in regard to our soils,—every district generally affords the means of producing fertility. Hence the clay marles generally underlay sands; and shell and sand marles most abound in the neighborhood of clays. And in addition to the variety of fossil substances which are calculated to increase fertility, every thing that grows upon the earth, every particle of animal and vegetable matter, is reduced to air and water, by the chemical operations of nature, and in these forms become the food of new plants, to nourish animals. It is a truth calculated to teach humility, that the animal, the vegetable, and the putrid mass of dung, are found on chemical analysis, to be very nearly alike, and that in the natural order of things, they constantly nourish, feed, and produce each other. "Nothing is nourishment for a vegetable but what enters into the permanent composition of a vegetable. Nothing is nourishment for an animal but what was originally a vegetable." Man is enjoined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He finds the most noble incitements to duty scattered around him, and he is seldom disappointed in obtaining the rewards, competence and health, which industry promises to her votaries. But I have another remark to make as to the food of vegetables. How scrupulously careful is the farmer of his grain, hay and roots, which are destined to nourish and fatten his animals; and yet how thoughtless and inattentive as to the food of his plants! Vegetable and animal substances are suffered to waste in his fields and yards, unmindful of the havoc which the rains, winds and sun are daily making upon them; while a moiety of his fertilizing materials, the urine of his stock is altogether lost. He will not suffer the flocks of his neighbors to rob his own of their food; yet he sees with but feeble efforts to prevent it, his plants plundered by pestiferous weeds, of the food which is essential to their health and vigor.

PEACH TREES.

I beg leave to add, to the prescriptions which you published in a late Farmer,* for destroying the worms at the roots of peach trees, the two following. The *modus operandi* of both will be readily understood.

1. Hot water, turned from the nose of a tea kettle, upon the trunk, a little above the ground will destroy them without injuring the tree. It may be done in June and October. I think this has been recommended by Judge Peters.

2. Put a peck of old slacked, or effete lime about each tree in August.†

I am surprised that neither correspondent nor editor, in the article alluded to, have enjoined the propriety of cultivating *only* the good, that is, the early peaches: for in our northern latitude the name is nearly synonimous. We seldom have heat enough in the latter part of September and October to mature this fruit should it escape frost, however fine the variety may be in a warmer climate. One tree of an early kind, is worth a hundred of late ones. This fruit is very much like Jeremiah's figs.

I think the peach worm is not the apple worm, nor do I think it a *borer*. The first never penetrates the *wood* but burrows and feeds on the inner *bark* of the trunk and roots. The borer penetrates and lives upon the wood. I have found it in the apple, quince, plum, sugar maple, horse chesnut, and particularly in the locust [robinia] but always in the wood, when in a full grown state.* When the leaf bud of

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* Vol. ii. pages 241, 242.

† NOTES BY THE EDITOR. The Hon. JOHN LOWELL has recommended the same remedy against the Canker-Worm. Mr. Lowell says "I had understood that Mr. Josiah Knapp, of Boston, was induced to try the effect of air-slacked lime. He put it round one of his trees in the spring of 1814, and I have been assured, not only by him, but by another respectable friend who examined it, that it was fully successful. The tree was in a small garden in Boston, surrounded with other trees, which were filled with the worms, and this one wholly escaped, except that a few appeared to have attacked its extremities, where they were interlocked with other trees. I mentioned this fact to a Rhode Island gentleman, who informed me that, in that State, they had used the rubbish collected from the breaking of flax, and it had effectually prevented the rise of the insect. I resolved to make the experiment of lime on an extensive scale. As the insects rise in the fall, I determined to put the lime on in autumn. For this purpose I had the turf dug in around sixty apple-trees, and the earth laid smooth. I then took three hogsheads of effete or air slacked lime, and strewed it an inch thick round my trees, to the extent of about two or three feet from the roots, so that the whole diameter of the opening was from four to six feet. I tarred these trees as well as the others, and although I had worms or grubs on most that were not limed, I did not catch a single grub on those that were limed. I do not speak with confidence; I am, however, strongly encouraged to believe the remedy perfect."—*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.* See likewise *Thacher's Orchardist*, page 92.

It is a fortunate circumstance that, although the insects which prey not only on our fruit trees, but so often blast the hopes of the farmer in every department of husbandry differ so much in their varieties—their *genera*, *species*, &c. &c. that the most scientific entomologist can scarcely describe them, nor trace nor identify them through their different forms and modes of existence, yet the same or similar remedies will destroy any or all of them. Lime, soot, wood ashes, tobacco juice, leaves, or decoction of elder, soap suds, salt, salt petre, &c. are all antidotes against all kinds of insects which infest every kind of vegetation. A knowledge of the different kinds of those devourers, their habits and metamorphoses is useful by teaching us how, and when to apply our specifics. Some insects are best assailed in the egg, or nit, some in the larva, worm, or caterpillar, some in the pupa, or chrysalis, and some in the perfect insect. But, generally speaking, we believe any of the above applications will prove fatal to any of the tribes in any stage of their existence. The difficulty consists in *coming at* the enemy; and to obviate that a knowledge of entomology is useful and in many cases indispensable.

* The insect, however, which it is thought to have proved most fatal to the locust tree, in New England, we believe, is not the same with the *borer*, which destroys apple trees, and is described by Mr. Prince, as a small, white, ringed worm, about three quarters of an inch long, with a dark colored head." The locust-tree

the locust is bursting, it may be found of diminutive size in the *bark*, and I have picked out hundreds with a knife. But fourteen days after I have had to search for them in the *wood*, where it is difficult to destroy them, even with a flexible wire probe, as their course is rapid, and seldom but a few inches in one direction. I am not entomologist enough to know, whether these are all of one species. The warts or excrescences on the plum-tree, are caused by an insect different from either of the above, a description of which you will find in the Agricultural Repository.* That disease of the plum-tree is occasioned by a puncture in the tender branch, thro' which a nit is deposited. The effect is similar to that produced on some species of the oak, by a similar insect, and to which we are indebted for nut-galls. Some of our dwarf oaks produce balls, enveloping the maggot, of appearance similar to the nut-gall. It has been said, and my experience seems to verify its truth, that a large sod of grass, placed downwards, in the crotch of the tree, will prevent this malady, by interposing an obstacle to the ascent of the insect, which it is inferred is unable to fly.

The peach with me is a precarious bearer, in consequence of the frequent destruction of the blossom buds, by frost in winter or spring, before the petals unfold, but when the buds are swelled, by the propulsion of the sap to the extremities, which is often the case in winter. It has been said, that by retarding the flow of the sap, until after the season of severe frosts, fruitfulness is ensured. In confirmation of this fact, I can state, that in travelling sixty miles upon the banks of the Hudson in April last, I found the blossoms of the peach destroyed *in all the warm soils and sheltered situations;* and uninjured in only three situations, all of which were elevated and bleak, and two of them upon clay soils. Admitting the position to be correct, that we can ensure a crop, by retarding the circulation of the sap till near the first of May, how can this circulation be kept back? Can it be done by keeping the ground frozen about the roots? This may be done by covering the earth about the trunk with straw or manure, after the earth is hard frozen, or by planting the trees on the north side of a close fence or wall. We know that nature, in her economy lays up in the branches and buds of deciduous trees, in the autumn, a stock of food, sufficient to unfold the embryo leaves and blossoms of spring. Can the young progeny of buds derive nourishment and growth from this food, without the consent and aid of the trunk and roots? And can the latter afford aid while bound in a torpid state by the frost? A solution of these questions might very much aid our endeavors to obtain this valuable fruit with some degree of certainty. B.

Albany, March 10, 1824.

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insects, according to a writer in the Mass. Ag. Rep. Vol. v. No. 1. page 67, are true Caterpillars. "The general color of the larva is *red*, approaching that of the cherry, paler towards the sides," &c. The locust tree may, however, be infested with a "borer" of the same species with that which Mr. Prince and others have found in apple trees, &c. in addition to the Caterpillar or Cossus Robinia, the technical name of the locust tree insect, which is the principal destroyer of that tree.

* Our correspondent has not directed to the particular part of the Agricultural Repository, which gives a description of this insect. Perhaps he may have alluded to an article, bearing the signature of the late Professor Peck, published in volume v. page 307, from which the following is extracted.

"The plum-trees, prunus domestica, have for a number of years been disfigured with irregular swellings on the younger branches. The seat of this disease is in the bark. The sap is diverted from its regular course, and is absorbed entirely by the bark which is very much increased in thickness, the cuticle bursts, the swelling becomes irregular, and is formed into black lumps, with a cracked, uneven, granulated surface.—The wood, besides being deprived of its nutriment, is very much compressed, and the branch above the tumour perishes. The cherry tree is affected in a similar manner.

"When the Board of Trustees met at the seat of John Lowell, Esq. in Roxbury, on the 27th of June last, Mr. Pomeroy took from a cherry-tree in Mr. Lowell's garden, a small branch diseased as above mentioned of the plum tree. On taking off a thin slice of the tumour, I found it was inhabited by living larvæ; and flattered myself that the disease of both trees arose from the same insect. I brought the branch home with me, and placed it in a large glass phial. On the 6th of July I perceived that the larvæ had left the tumour, and were uneasy in the bottom of the phial. A vessel of earth was immediately prepared, as mentioned above in the account of the pruner; the larvæ when turned into it buried themselves instantly. On the 30th of the same month, or twenty-four days from their leaving the bark, the perfect insects began to rise. They proved to be insects which I had long known to occasion the fall of peaches, apricots, and plums, by the larvæ eating into the kernel of those fruits long before they had acquired half their growth.

"This insect belongs to the same genus with the rhynchænus strobi or white pine weevil, described in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal for January 1817, to a plate in which I would refer for a representation of the parts of the mouth. In that, the rostrum or snout is nearly straight; in the present species it is curved, so as to form the segment of a circle. All the thighs have two small obtuse points on the under side. In color it is variegated with white and red hairs; the ground color of the shelly coat on which they are placed is dark brown. The thorax is contracted behind the head; its surface is irregular, much pitted, and has a raised longitudinal line in the middle, with three small tubercles on each side of it, placed in a triangular form. The elytra were marked with longitudinal ridges, and on these are placed oblong tubercles, of which there are ten or twelve; four of these in the middle of the elytra are largest, smooth, and of a brown black color. On the under side the body is pitted, or marked, with large impressed points, like the top of a thimble. The first pair of feet is rather the largest; the second the smallest, and all sprinkled with white and bright rust-colored hairs. The points of the claws on all the feet are double. Figure 5, shews the natural size of the insect, and figure 6 magnified.

"Mr. Pomroy was so obliging as to bring me three tumours cut from his plum-trees, later in the season, but the larvæ had left them. Being, therefore, uncertain whether the disease of the plum-tree is to be attributed to this insect or to another species of the same genus, I would call it the cherry weevil. It may be distinguished by the specific name of rhynchænus (cerasi) femoribus dentatis; fulvo alboque variegatus, elytris tuberculis pluribus carinatis, quatuor in medio majoribus nigris."

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. p. 194, is an article, communicated by Justin Ely, Esq. in which Mr. Ely asserts that "Mr. Yates, a respectable farmer of Petersham, in Worcester county, informed me, that the insects which cause black bunches on plum trees, are prevented by digging around the roots in the spring, and putting in half a bushel of ashes and covering them with earth."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

The season for setting out fruit trees is near, and it highly becomes every one who possesses so much as half an acre of ground, immediately to attend to this business, if he has heretofore neglected it.

Almost every man who owns any land, may, with suitable exertion and care, raise a sufficient quantity of various kinds of good fruit for his own use.

An apple tree taken from the nursery and set in rich ground and properly managed, will frequently bear plentifully in eight or ten years.

The pear tree is as easily cultivated as the apple tree, and will produce fruit in about the same time.

The peach tree will bear in four or five years from the stone, and has been known to bear the third year. But notwithstanding good fruit may be so easily raised it is lamentably true that a large proportion of the people are destitute of it, merely for the want of a little attention and care. It is remarkable that these folks are generally very fond of good fruit and always eager to obtain it if it can be had at the expense of the toil and labor of others.

Such people are the worst kind of beggars and ought to be frowned upon and sent away empty by their more wise and industrious neighbors,—for why should one be dependent on another, year after year, for those luxuries which are as easily to be raised by himself as by his neighbor. W.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I wish that you or some of your correspondents would give some information through your paper relative to preparing lime to be used as a manure for wheat—whether it is to be taken from the cask and pounded fine and sown unslacked, or whether it is to be slacked with water and then sown, and how much slacked or unslacked would be necessary to be sown on an acre. W.

BY THE EDITOR. In conformity to the request of our correspondent we will give some directions relative to the use of lime, as manure, mostly taken from writers of established reputation. We should be happy to receive communications from others who have derived knowledge on this subject from experience.

Sir John Sinclair says, "In general it may be observed, that strong loams and stubborn clays require a full dose of lime to bring them into action, as such soils are capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils require less lime to stimulate them; *and may be injured, by administering a quantity of lime, recently calcined, that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heary nature.*"*

The author of Letters of Agricola says, "As an exuberent dose of lime is pernicious, so any quantity great or small, is useless on poor and exhausted land. Dung in this case would be beneficial; but calcareous earth is hurtful and ineffective."†

"Mr. Evelyn advised to the mixing lime with turf in alternate layers, to lie in heaps for months; in which time it will become so rich and mellow as to run like ashes. He thought it would nourish the soil more than if used alone in a greater quantity, and without any danger of exhausting the vegetative virtue of the earth, which should be preserved. If it were mixed with a large proportion of clay, or with mud from the bottom of ponds or rivers, it might be applied even to sandy and gravelly soils without danger and to great advantage."‡

"A truly practical husbandman of great experience gives directions for the application of lime, which merit attention. Let the whole quantity of lime, intended to be used on any given field of moderate size, be

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* *Code of Agriculture, p.* 208.

† *Letters of Agricola, p.* 277.

‡ *Deane's New England Farmer, p.* 148. Wells & Lilly's edition.

laid into one heap where water can be had most conveniently. Let it be there thoroughly slackened; and immediately after it is cold, which will be in a day or two, fill the carts, and spread the lime out of them with shovels over the surface. The more common method of laying it down in small heaps over the whole field, to slack by rain is very erroneous, it is liable to get too much rain, which in place of reducing it to a fine powder, converts it into a running mortar, in which state it will neither spread equally nor mix with the soil. And Mr. Wight remarks, for the same reason both the soil and the lime should be quite dry at the time of spreading."

But, if quick lime is laid in small or large heaps and covered immediately with mould, and suffered to slack, or become mild in that situation we believe every object as regards its preparation will be accomplished. If it is wished to use it immediately, water may be poured on the heaps after they are covered with the soil. Lime should not be ploughed in unless with a very shallow furrow, but kept as near the surface as possible. Its effects are not always visible, even when it acts most beneficially the first year. It must be perfectly mild before it can be of any use as manure or enter into the composition of wheat or other plants, in which it is found by analysis. It is therefore well to sow it on grass land a year or two before breaking it up; for if ploughed too soon it falls to the bottom of the furrow. It should have time to become not only slacked, but incorporated with the soil before it is ploughed under.

There is waste in applying quick lime to new dung, or to any other substance which is combustible, and which it is not wished should be consumed. But when lime is applied *in small quantities* to any animal or vegetable substances, capable of being consumed by its corrosive burning quality, the loss is very trifling, and if there is any earth, or other absorbent substance in the heap, the gas, vapor or smoke, which is evolved while the mass is heating will communicate most of its qualities to the absorbent substance, which may be used as manure.

Lime may be applied at any time of the year from March to November, but never while quick, or caustic to growing plants. If used as manure for spring wheat, it may be slacked and sowed immediately after the wheat and harrowed in with the seed. This, appears to have been the mode in which it was applied by Col. Valentine, in obtaining his premium crop of wheat; and the quantity used by him was one hogshead to an acre.*

* *See N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. pages* 170, 186.

CANDLE-BERRY MYRTLE.

To the Editor,

Sir,—It is proper you should call the attention of the public, the Society of Arts, and Board of Agriculture, to a vegetable production, which promises great social benefits, and towards which the speculations of merchants, the ingenuity of manufacturers, and the fostering patronage of the public, ought to be invited.

The triumph of man over nature, by prolonging his enjoyments, and active pursuits, after the setting of the sun, when all other animals retire to sleep, is a splendid proof of his original powers of combination. To complete this triumph he ought, by continued exertions, to increase his means of creating artificial light, and exhaust the stores of chemistry and natural history, till he has united all the points of perfection in its production and economy.

What can be more gross and offensive than the oil which, to this day, we burn in our lamps, —or the tallow which emits its fetid smell from our candles! What can be more clumsy and coarse than those contrivances, as we commonly meet with them! What more primitive—more barbaric—or more unscientific!

In this view I was exceedingly gratified by the experiments of Winsor, and I am yet at a loss to comprehend how his excellent system miscarried, after the beautiful demonstration which he afforded the public in Pall Mall. He may have calculated, with the over sanguine feelings of genius, on the commercial advantages of his plans, and may consequently have disappointed some of the speculators that flocked about him; but in this intellectual age and country, such a design ought to be supported by the spirit of philosophy and patriotism, and not to depend on selfish views for its introduction. It was a design worthy of the support of a whole people—worthy of the countenance of government—and worthy also of one of those countless millions voted away every year by Parliament, to effect some purposes which a future age may better value, but of the benefits of which, the present age is completely in the dark!

If, when the process and combustion were imperfect, a certain degree of smoke sometimes escaped from the tubes of the gas lights, as it does from tallow candles, this was a subject for the study of our great chemists, who would, in my opinion, at least, have been in this way quite as usefully employed as in chemical conjuring, in producing metals which nobody values; at the same time, too, that those gentlemen knew full well, that no other metal is wanted in England but gold!

My attention has been excited to this subject by a visit lately paid me by a patriotic native of Nova Scotia, who, having never been in England, described himself as much annoyed by the smell and smoke emitted from our tallow candles. On inquiry, I found that in his family and province, he and his neighbors burn only wax. Yes, wax!—startle not reader,—in a beggarly province of Nova Scotia, the farmers and laborers burn none but wax candles! He informed me that in the uncleared woods there grow abundance of the *Myrica Cerifera*, wax-bearing myrica, or, vulgarly, the candle-berry myrtle. With these wax-berries, he says, they make excellent wax candles, fragrant instead of noisome, in their odour, economical in their consumption, and clean and agreeable in their use. He admitted, however, that the manufacture is not perfected, that the wax, which is of a green color, would be improved by being bleached and that some common processes of purification would greatly improve it. He says, that this myrtle delights in moist situations, that it would thrive well in England, and that every county might grow, on sites now useless, wax enough for all the candles which it consumes!

Is not this then an object worthy of the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture? Is there any pursuit in which, by possibility, they can be more advantageously engaged? It is certainly worth as much attention as an improvement in a pair of snuffers, or as plans for raising rents by consolidating farms!

The Monthly Magazine at least will, I hope, bestow some attention upon it: will encourage communications from Nova Scotia, and other parts of America, where this tree flourishes; will record experiments made upon it in England; and give these wax candles a fair chance of naturalization in the native country of arts, sciences, and improvements! Common Sense.

P. S. The writer is perfectly aware, that *Myrica Gale* grows in great abundance in North Britain, and has been occasionally applied to the purpose of candle making; he has heard also of experiments in Devonshire of the same nature; but these facts serve only to support his hypothesis in favor of the general introduction of this vegetable wax. A gentleman who has made them in Devonshire assures him their fragrance is delightful, their light brilliant, and their economy great.—*Monthly Magazine.*

HORTICULTURE.

We have received and perused with much pleasure the prospectus of the New-York State Horticultural Society. The source whence this *project* is understood to proceed entitles it to great respect, emanating from a scientific and distinguished botanist. The primary object of the proposed association is to establish a garden of ten or twenty acres, in the vicinity of this city, for the express purpose of horticultural and botanical improvement. There are to be collected and seen at one view all the indigenous plants of our country, and such exotics as are remarkable for beauty or utility. Another object of the society is the propagation of fruit trees, all the varieties of which are to be cultivated, and seeds, cuttings, and buds, gratuitously distributed to nursery-men, with information as to their character and culture. A third object is an improvement in our markets by an increased attention to the production of esculent vegetables of the best kinds. One distinct department of the garden would be appropriated to flowers, thus combining pleasure with utility; and appended to the establishment would be rooms for botanical lectures. Students attending the Medical College would find such a garden, where they might practically indulge in the pursuits of natural science, a pleasant and profitable resort. It is likewise a part of the plan to establish auxiliary societies, or branches in other parts of the state, wherever a taste for such pursuits exists.

All these objects appear to us rational, practicable, and in the highest degree commendable. Horticulture has been too long neglected, and it is time for New-York, foremost in wealth, in improvements, and in useful institutions of all descriptions, to take up this subject in good earnest. With some few modifications of the plan, we could wish to see it carried into immediate execution. It is well known that a Horticultural Society already exists in this city, consisting chiefly of practical men, who have long been engaged and have much experience in their professional pursuits. At the last session of the legislature, they obtained an act of incorporation, authorising them to hold property to the amount of $80,000. This charter would be amply sufficient for all the purposes contemplated by the new association. If the society were therefore somewhat enlarged and modified, uniting distinguished botanists and men of science with gentlemen of more practical views, and extensive and valuable institution might be immediately built up. Ground for a botanic garden might be purchased this Spring, without the delay and doubt of obtaining a new charter from the Legislature, and without leading to any of those unhappy collisions, which would hereafter inevitably arise between rival societies. As the members of the existing institution are only ambitious of promoting the public good, we have no doubt they would accede to any proposition, which should have a tendency to promote the interests of horticulture, and thereby confer lasting benefits upon the State and the country at large.—*N. Y. Stat.*

Communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

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JONATHAN ROBERTS, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Powelton, Nov. 28, 1823.
Philadelphia County.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose certificates showing that sixteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, weighing seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight pounds, were produced at Powelton, upon one acre and fourteen perches of farm land, accurately measured by a regular surveyor.

I selected a parallelogram, containing thirteen contiguous rows, which were drawn, and measured in my presence, to ascertain the largest quantity, which had grown upon the richest part of the field. One hundred and forty-three baskets, equal to one hundred and seventy four bushels, were produced upon thirteen and an half perches, at the rate of two thousand and sixty-five bushels per acre, weighing 44 tons, 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs.

I am satisfied that the account of my farmer is correct, and as the roots had been drawn ten days, had been closely cut beneath the crowns, were dry, and entirely free from dirt, both the measurement by the basket, and the estimate by weight, must be fair. If a barrel had been used, or any other large vessel of *similar shape*, the crop would appear greater, as the measure would not have been so often filled, and consequently, *not so often* heaped.

Mr. Milnor, the Recording Secretary, was good enough, to superintend the measurement of the basket, and saw the manner in which it was filled.

I submit to you the shingles containing the original scores, and refer you to him, for corroboration of the facts. It may be well to state, that however great this crop may appear, in England a larger product has been obtained.

My soil was not naturally strong; it has been gradually so much deepened, as to enable me, with Wood's plough, No. 2. drawn by four oxen, to plough fourteen inches deep. Fresh barn yard manure, was equally spread upon the surface, and ploughed under in the early part of April, in quantities not larger, than are usually applied to potatoe crops in this country.—Early in May the land was twice stirred with Beatson's scarifier–harrowed–rolled–after stirred–harrowed and rolled again in the opposite direction. The holes for the seeds, were made by wheel containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground, about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches—the rows were made two feet asunder—two capsules were dropped into each hole—the wheel of a common barrow was passed over them, thus compressing the earth, and leaving a slight rut, for the retention of moisture.

A small cultivator which I had contrived for the purpose, was drawn between the rows soon after the weeds appeared; a three inch triangular hoe, removed the alternate plants, leaving the others at distances, varying from eight to twelve inches asunder. The cultivator was twice used before the 20th of July. The heavy rains of August made another hoeing necessary, and surcharged the ground so much, with moisture, that roots increased much less in that month, than they had grown during the same time, in the two last years.

In order to convey an idea of a Mangel Wurtzel crop, to some of the members, who are not acquainted with its usual product, it may not be improper to state, that three fourths of the root extend above the ground—that I last year obtained one which at Mr. Landreth's shop weighed some days after it was drawn, 17 lbs. 10 ounces.

I this year desired smaller roots which might grow so closely, as by their leaves, to protect the soil, as much as possible from the exhalations of the sun. My cultivator, by its peculiar form, enabled me to cut off the weeds, when the plants were so young, that if I had applied the plough, their crowns must have been covered in many instances, by earth which occasionally falls from its land side. The failure, which attends the cultivation of most root crops in drills, proceeds from the neglect of weeds in their early stages. Four or five days of delay, frequently make the difference of fifteen days in the labor of making clean an acre of ground. The same weeds which a boy with a sharp shingle, could remove at the commencement of one week, may, before the end of the next, require the application of an implement drawn by a horse.

I ascribe my success, in a great measure to the use of *Wood's extraordinary plough*, which enters the soil more deeply, and pulverizes it more perfectly than any other I have ever seen with equal force in any country—to the habitual use of cultivators, which complete the production of fine tilth—to the destruction of the weeds on their first appearance—to leaving the smallest space upon which a horse can walk between the rows, and above all to *planting the seeds of a proper kind upon a surface which is kept perfectly flat.*

In proof of the advantages of this invaluable root, I exhibit cream obtained from one of my cows, which has been fed for several weeks, exclusively upon Mangel Wurtzel and Millet fodder. You will find that its color and flavor are perfectly good—the butter which it affords, is more like that produced in June, than any I have used, excepting such as had been derived from cows fed on carrots, and corn meal.

Nothwithstanding the large product, I am confirmed in the opinions, which I have repeatedly expressed, that in *this* country, nothing can supplant the king of vegetables, Indian Corn. I would recommend Mangel Wurtzel, in preference to all other roots, for dairy and breeding farms: and to a limited extent, where labor and manure, are not too dear, in comparison with the value of land, it should be cultivated upon all farms.

The expense of preparation for a mangel wurtzel crop, is not so great as might be supposed.

The labor of four oxen, a ploughman and driver in ploughing one acre, 14 inches deep,* costs	$3 00
Amount brought up,	$3 00
3 stirrings with Beatson's *improved* scarifier, which two oxen managed by one man, can readily pass over five acres in good condition, in one day,	1 25
2 harrowings and 2 rollings,	1 25
Dibbling with a wheel,	1 00
Dropping seeds, (if performed by men,)	5 00
Pressing them under by a wheel,	1 00
Hoeing and thinning,	15 00
Cleaning with Blockley cultivator, drawn by one horse,	3 00
	$30 00

JOHN HARE POWEL.

—

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held in November, Mr. Powel exhibited a bottle of cream, produced by a cow, which he stated, had been fed solely on Mangel Wurtzel roots, and Millet hay. It was pronounced by all who examined it, to be equal, in richness and flavor, to any they had ever seen.

His Durham short horn heifers, fed upon these roots, yield very large quantities of milk, affording the richest cream I ever tasted.

Respectfully your's,
JOHN P. MILNOR,
Assistant Recording Secretary
Penn. Ag. Society.

Philadelphia County, March 3, 1824.

From the New York American.

—

Invention.—We noticed some time ago a paragraph in an English paper, giving an account of an engine for producing power which would supersede even steam, as an agent; but as this may be said to be the age of invention, we passed it over as not deserving immediate notice. We perceive, however that Congress, during the present session, has passed a law authorizing the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to a Samuel Brown for this invention;—and we are informed that Mr. Brown, has actually disposed of one half of his patent for this country, to two respectable mercantile houses, one residing in this city, and the other in Philadelphia—a partner in each house being now in England with Mr. Brown; and that they are all sanguine of success. It may be prudent, therefore, for those persons who are disposed to engage in operations requiring the application of mechanical power, to hesitate until the merits of this new invention are (as they must shortly be) fully tested. The advantages said to be possessed by the newly discovered agent over steam are, that with a much less consumption of fuel, and in a far less space, an equal power is produced. As a proof that the discovery is not chimerical, we have seen letters from Europe, stating that eighteen thousand pounds sterling had been offered for the patent right of France, provided the experiment succeeded.

An Act to authorize the issuing of letters patent to Samuel Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is authorized and required to issue letters patent in the usual form to Samu-

* The great depth of ploughing, was noticed by Dr. Buck, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, at Bridgton, N. J. in an early number of the present volume; and we are authorized to assure our much valued correspondent of Talbot, that a Pennsylvania farmer although no Hercules, can plough fourteen inches, and obtain good crops, without the Augean filth of a great city.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

el Brown, for his invention of a new and useful engine for producing power, by which water may be raised, machines worked, and vessels propelled, without the aid of steam, upon his complying with all the provisions of the several acts of Congress relative to the issuing letters patent for inventions and improvements, except so far as the said acts require, on the part of aliens, a residence of two years in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1824. Approved.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I take the liberty to communicate the following particulars respecting the culture of wheat the past season.

The land measuring half an acre and twelve rods, consists of a rich loam, but a small part of it very gravelly and apt to suffer by drought.—It produced a tolerable crop of Indian corn and potatoes the two preceding seasons. In April last it was covered with a full coat of stable manure, and on the 15th and 16th of the month, it was ploughed twice and harrowed; after which the wheat and grass seed being sown it was again harrowed. The wheat was immersed in sea water for twenty-four hours and afterwards rolled in lime. The quantity sown was one bushel, and of that species of wheat from Italy, the straw of which is employed to make Leghorn bonnets. The wheat exhibited the most favorable appearance during the season, entirely free from smut or mildew and in August it was harvested. The produce is eighteen bushels, one peck and two quarts. The grain is remarkably well formed, and being ground and bolted, the flour is not inferior to the superfine flour brought from the southern states. The land is now covered with a superior growth of clover and herdsgrass.

This is among the instances in proof, that our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of summer wheat. One of my industrious neighbors obtained, a few years since, 34 1-2 bushels from one acre; and another has expended in his family no other flour than the produce of his own soil for the last five years. Our farmers in this county are greatly deficient in their attention to this object, though it is believed that every farm would afford suitable land to yield wheat sufficient for the consumption of a family. On the principle of profit and economy the cultivation of wheat ought to be encouraged, more especially as it is found to be the preferable grain to accompany clover and herdsgrass for mowing the ensuing year.

I am, with respect,
your obedient servant,
JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, Nov. 1823.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—The land that raised the Ruta Baga this year, for which I applied to your society for the premium, is an enclosure of one acre, on the edge of a fresh meadow, under the southern declivity of a hill, and commanding a plentiful wash from the adjoining highway.

Late in the spring of 1822, it was newly enclosed and planted with corn and potatoes.—About twelve loads of loam manure were put into the hills. It suffered much by the drought, but gave twenty bushels of Corn, one hundred bushels of Potatoes and three or four cart loads of Pumpkins.

About the last of May, 1823, it was ploughed, and on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, it was covered with about forty loads of sheep litter and coarse barn yard manure, (and being very wet,) thrown into ridges, as high as they could well be made three feet asunder.—On the top of these ridges half a pound of seed were sown, with a very simple hand-drill, invented by Wm. Jackson, Esq. of Plymouth.—The 29th, 30th, and 31st of July, it was hoed, thinned, and the wants supplied by transplanting. It had two hoeings afterwards, and the 13th of November the crop was gathered, and amounted to 429 1-2 bushels, making twelve stout cart loads. In some places the ground was too wet, and the crop almost entirely failed.—I have no doubt that in others the produce was at the rate of more than a thousand bushels to the acre.

Expense of Cultivation, viz.

Twice ploughing with yoke of oxen, horse, man and boy,	$4 00
Ten days men and boys furrowing & planting,	5 00
Forty small loads coarse manure,	20 00
Ten days men and boys, 3 hoeings,	5 00
Four days men, boys, and team gathering crop,	2 00
	$36 00

Charging all the manure to this crop, it appears to have cost something less than eight and a half cents per bushel to produce a food for cattle, sheep or horses, decidedly preferable to any green vegetable, we have heretofore been acquainted with.

This experiment, (which I consider almost a failure, for I have no doubt 1000 bushels *may* be raised from an acre at the same expense,) I hope will induce the farmers of our county to give more attention to green crops in general, and Ruta Baga in particular.

WM C. HAMMATT.

Scituate, 15th Nov. 1823.

I certify that I assisted Mr. William C. Hammatt to gather and measure his Ruta Baga above described, and that there was four hundred and twenty-nine and a half bushels.

JOHN SAMPSON.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is an exact statement of my proceeding and management with an acre of land upon which I raised a quantity of corn the present year, and for which I have entered my claim for a premium from your society.

The land is situated on the westerly side of my dwelling house and other buildings, and is naturally of a deep rich soil. In November, 1821, when it was green sward, I foddered my cattle, consisting of about twenty head, upon the lot until may 1822, intending to prepare it for raising a large crop of corn. In May, 1823, I ploughed it very deeply into squares of two feet seven inches in width. I then manured it in the hole, putting on 64 cart loads of barn manure. It was planted partly with what is called smutty white corn, and the rest with a flesh colored corn, having a small cob, and which is considerably used in the town of Middleborough. I was particular to have the kernels placed about 4 inches apart, and then covered in the usual way. By the middle of July the corn was spindled, and grew very thick together, filling every space, like a field of rye, and the rows were scarcely discernable. It was hoed three times only, and was ploughed but once, and that at the second time of hoeing, and all the suckers were early cleared from it. On the first of October, I gathered this acre of corn, and carried it into a field in heaps, where it was husked. It was then measured in a basket, shaking every basket full, that it might lie as solidly as possible. I employed two disinterested men specially for the purpose of measuring. One other person also was present and kept the tally for his own curiosity. All these three agree in their reckoning, and make out the amount of corn to be 148 1-2 baskets. In order to ascertain the amount of shelled corn, the same basket was filled in the same manner, averaging the ears as to size, &c. by the same persons, and then shelled, and measured by them. The amount of shelled corn was three pecks, six quarts, and one gill to a basket. This method of ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn was tried twice, and the results were alike almost exactly. Therefore according to the above measurement the acre of land produced 139 bushels, three pecks and one quart. I knew of no way of ascertaining the amount of corn produced better than the one I adopted, and presumed it would be approved of by the Board of Trustees, as in the year 1821, I had the honor of a premium from them for raising an acre of corn measured in the same manner, producing about 80 bushels. I was confident that I could raise a greater crop, and was determined to make the experiment, which I have done in the present instance.

Respectfully yours, &c.
LEONARD HILL.

East-Bridgewater, Nov. 3, 1823.

NOTE.—Mr. Hill raised this year, on a small lot of land, containing but 89 rods, 34 bushels, 3 pecks, 6 quarts and one pint of excellent rye.

(To be continued.)

From the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman.

To the friends of Inland Navigation.

GENTLEMEN,—Having completed a model (made to a true scale) of my invention for saving and reapplying water to canal locks, I have the pleasure of announcing that on Saturday the 27th inst. I shall commence to perform operations upon said model, which will more than justify all that I have permitted to be said in favour thereof. The operation will clearly prove that sloops or other vessels may readily be passed through canal locks of 10 feet lift, in the short space of 4 minutes, with perfect safety, and at the same time, eight tenths of the water commonly lost, saved and reapplied—which never has heretofore been done, to wit, saving and reapplying the water, and at the same time expediting the passage of vessels. An operation has already been performed to the perfect satisfaction of a number of intelligent gentlemen well acquainted with the Arts and Sciences.

JAMES PRESTON FAIRLAMB.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

IRRIGATION, OR WATERING LAND. It will be proper at or about this time to give a very particular attention to your water courses, and other means of watering your land. Some writers advise not to admit water on grass ground till late in the spring, or till the crop begins to feel the effect of drought. But we believe this to be erroneous. One of the principal objects of irrigation is to make use of water as a *carrier*, to convey certain substances to the soil, which may have a tendency to enrich it. When this is in view the water should be made use of when the streams are high and muddy, which generally happens at the time the snow is melting. At that season the water is surcharged with fertilizing particles. Moreover, many temporary streams, laden with manure, or rich earth, perhaps oozing from dung heaps or escaping from a cow yard, may, with a little attention be made to deposit their burdens in places, where they would greatly benefit the land and the crops of the owner of the premises. No good cultivator will suffer any more of the wash of his soil to glide away from his premises than he can avoid, before it has been arrested, and in part absorbed, and forced to leave its *food for plants* behind it.

When water stands high in brooks, rivulets,&c. it may be carried over higher parts of a farm than could be in dry seasons, and spread where its deposits are most needed. It should be made to run in courses or channels, which have no more descent than is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant. If water intended for irrigation moves slowly, it leaves its riches behind it; if it runs rapidly it carries away the farmer's riches with it. In the first case it is an auxiliary or purveyor, in the second a robber of the soil. Perhaps horizontal furrows drawn at proper intervals, with the aid of some implement like that of which we gave a drawing and description in our first volume, (page 14,) may be found useful in some cases, in detaining water and preventing its passing too rapidly over land which is sloping or situated on a declivity. Or the system mentioned in the Code of Agriculture may be pursued in which, "after water is brought from the original stream into a new cut, it is stopped at the ends, so that when the trench is full the water is compelled to run out at the side and flood the land below it. But as the water would soon cease to run equally for any considerable length, and would wash the land out in gutters, it has been found necessary to cut small parallel trenches, at the distance of from 20 to 30 feet to catch the water again, and the same plan of spreading and diffusing is continued till the water reaches the main drain at the bottom of the meadow."

When the chief object of irrigation is to add to the soil the substances suspended in the water, it may be well, when practicable, to take the water out of the stream as near its bottom as possible. The water in proportion to its depth will convey a larger or smaller quantity of mud, and other fertilizing matter. Trunks, gates, &c. may be so centrived in many instances, as to afford the lower strata or layers of water instead of the surface of the stream.

Much good may be effected by farmers, in many situations, by making a judicious use of the wash of large roads, especially early in the spring. At that time the water, composed chiefly, of melted snow and ice, is thick and turbid with the manure, dropped in the snow path of the preceding winter. A little attention, with nothing more than a common hoe, may sometimes enable a farmer to manure acres, with the foul water of a highway, with a small expense of time and labor.

MANURE. It is about time to clear your barn yard, and manure your fields with its contents. Having laid it near where it is to be used, you will be so good as either to spread and plough it in as soon after spreading as possible, or cover it with earth, sods, or some other substance, which will protect it from the sun and rain, as well as absorb the gas or effluvia, which might otherwise

"Waste its sweetness on the desert air."

You may about as well suffer your hay cocks to be bleached and washed as your manure heaps, unless there is some suitable substance to coat, underlay, or mix with the animal and vegetable substances, which they contain. Much has been said on the subject of scanty manuring our lands, and perhaps the most prominent faults in American husbandry are half tilling, and deficient manuring. But there may be such a thing as *too much* manuring, and this is a fault to which some wealthy and theoretical farmers are somewhat prone. They fill the soil so full of vegetable and animal substances that it almost needs paring and burning to fit it for cropping. Indian corn will bear over-manuring, or rather it is almost impossible to manure too highly for that crop. But when your ground is manured too highly, and in the course of your rotations you come to grass, particularly to clover, the stalks or spires, where it is thinly sown will be nearly as big as your thumb, and as hard as a ratan, and where thickly sown it will commonly be lodged, a part will be whitened or bleached like blanched celery, and the greater part of the other part will be rotted more or less; and in fine it will require something more than the stomach of a horse to make away with it. Notwithstanding our having frequently seen and noted this kind of bad husbandry, the current of authority sets so strongly against light manuring, that we should not venture to stem it, were we not able to *bring up in the wake* of Sir John Sinclair. That eminent writer says [Code of Agriculture, page 198,] "The quantity of dung to be applied is an important question. Formerly *too much was given*, and the crops surfeited by abundant nourishment. According to modern practice, only as much is furnished at one time as will fertilize the ground, and render it capable of producing good crops, until a fresh supply can be administered. Formerly, from 20 to 30 tons were given, per acre, whereas now, half that quantity is found to be sufficient."

Be very particular in spreading your manure evenly, so that every portion of the soil may have its due share; and not let it lie about in lumps as big as a horse's head as the manner of some is. An experienced and judicious farmer will *give a pretty good guess* as to the number and size, and distance from each other, of his heaps, in order to bestow a certain quantity on an acre, and have it equally distributed. But some young cultivators would like a rule to go by; and we will give them a table invented by a Mr. Close, an English agriculturist.

	Number of loads per acre.							
Number of heaps to a load,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
At 5 yards distance,	193	96	64	48	38	32	27	24
At 5 1-2 yards distance,	160	80	53	40	32	26	23	20
At 6 yards distance,	134	67	44	33	26	22	19	16
At 6 1-2 yards distance,	114	57	38	28	22	19	16	14
At 7 yards distance,	98	49	32	24	19	16	14	12
At 7 1-2 yards distance,	86	43	28	21	17	14	12	10
At 8 yards distance,	75	37	25	18	15	12	10	9

Explanation of the first two rows of figures in the preceding Table.—The number of heaps consisting of one load each, laid at five yards distant, is 193 to cover one acre; at *two* heaps to a load 96; at *three* heaps, 64; at *four*, 48; and so to the end:—each of the following rows is to be read in a similar manner.

The article on the *Myrica Cerifera*, &c. in a preceding page of this day's paper, refers to a plant best known in New England by the name of Bayberry.—The shrub which produces it is common in some parts of New England, growing in a wild state.—Whether the plant could be improved under cultivation, its product increased, and rendered more subservient to purposes of economy is a question worthy of investigation. We wish it might meet with the attention of those who would make the most of the useful products of our soil and country.

FOREIGN.

War between England and Algiers.—Hostilities have commenced against Algiers, by Capt. Spencer of the British Navy, who attacked and captured an Algerine Corvette, on the 31st of January last. On the 21st February the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Office, gave notice that they would appoint convoys, to afford protection to the trade through the Straits of Gibralter, &c. The causes of this warlike declaration are said to be two fold—one, the refusal of the Dey to make reparation for an insult offered to the British Cousular flag; and the other a declaration that he has resolved no longer to observe the terms of a treaty made with him not to retain any Christian captives of any nation, in a state of slavery.

A Lisbon article of Feb. 4, asserts that an expedition for Brazil is in active preparation. It will consist of 12,000 men, and will be commanded by Lord Beresford, who has received anew his staff as a Marshall, and Commander in Chief of the Portuguese troops.

Savage Curiosity.—No less than 137,000 copies of the London Observer, containing the particulars of the trial and execution of a *murderer*, whose name was Thurtell are said to have been sold in London. This paper contained no less than seven large cuts, representing the different scenes, connected with the transaction. We doubt whether any *good deed*, which the culprit, in any situation or any circumstances could possibly have performed, would have excited a tithe of the notoriety and attention which was bestowed on this horrid affair, and the perpetrator who was guilty of a crime scarcely to be parralleled in the annals of human atrocity.

DOMESTIC.

A strange animal has recently appeared in this neighborhood, (Trenton, N. J.) which has excited the curiosity of many, and some alarm. His head is in form of a cat's, and his track upon the snow does not resemble that of any animal known here. Is supposed to have killed and eaten sheep—keeps mostly in the open fields. He does not leap fences, but climbs over as going up stairs. The hunters have not been able with good horses to overtake him, and the dogs keep at a very respectful distance in the chase; when he stops and looks round, they stop also.

A splendid Hat of exquisite workmanship and materials, is now completing by Mr. John Hurley, of

New York called the *Washington Hat*, intended as a present to Gen. La Fayette ; it is to have a revolutionary cockade, and be transmitted by the first vessel for him to wear on his landing in this country.

A gentleman of this vicinity, has presented to the Boston Athenæum, a half length Portrait of Mr. West, the late President of the Royal Academy. It is painted by Leslie, from a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and is a beautiful picture. The same gentleman has also presented to the Athenæum a beautiful Marble Bust of the Apollo Belvidere, executed by an Italian artist.

The Debate yesterday *set in* upon the principle of the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports; and the Debate is to be continued to day.—Whether the great struggle is now to be made which is to decide in its result, the fate of the bill ; or whether the Debate will again break off into skirmishes on its details, we cannot say. Our impression is, that the details of the measure are not such, at present, to satisfy either its friends or its adversaries. The duty on molasses, lately inserted into the bill, it is said, will lose it some friends ; but, if the final question shall ever be arrived at, we still think the bill will pass the House of Reprentatives. We wish we could see any prospect of its being shortly disposed of, there being many matters of much importance before the House of Representatives, which are overlaid by it.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, March 19. A petition praying Congress to take measures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was read and committed.

Monday, March 22. The resolutions, proposing Amendments to the Constitution, on motion of Mr. Mills were postponed indefinitely.

Tuesday, March 23. A bill to extend the benefit of copy-right to the authors of Paintings and Drawings was read a first time. Several other bills were called up, and discussed, but no decisions had, where the business was of a general nature.

HOUSE.—Friday, March 19. Mr. Van Rensselaer, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported that the Committee do not consider it advisable to propose any duties on Imports, in addition to those proposed in the Tariff bill, in aid of the agricultural interest.

The House went into a Committee on the Tariff Bill, and the motion of Mr. McKim to strike out the duty of four cents per pound on tallow was again considered. Mr. Baylies opposed the motion, and advocated the duty. Mr. Webster supported the motion.—Mr. Reed replied to Mr. Webster, who rejoined. Some other gentlemen took parts in the debate, but no question was taken.

Saturday, March 20. Mr. Breck from the Committee on the subject, reported a resolution to authorize the President to procure from Rembrant Peale a painting of Washington on Horseback, on a canvass of not less than 18 feet high, and 13 wide, to be placed in the Capitol, provided the same can be obtained for $3,000, framed and gilt.

The Tariff bill was again debated, without decision. The President communicated copies of the correspondence instituted by him with foreign governments, since the 28th Feb. 1823, relative to the African Slave Trade.

Monday, March 22. Mr. Randolph laid on the table the following resolution, viz. :

"*Resolved*, that from and after the present session of Congress, the per diem allowance of the Members of Congress shall be six dollars, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling. Ordered to lie on the table."

Mr. Cocke moved to reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Navy appropriation bill from $225,000 to $80,000, and the clause was eventually amended so as to allow $180,000.

Tuesday, March 23. The House, in Committee, again discussed the Tariff and negatived a motion to reduce the duty on Hemp from two, to one and a half cents.

Wednesday, March 24. A statement of the expenditures of the National Armories was laid on the table.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new hydrometer for ascertaining the strength of liquors was read twice.

The Tariff bill was again discussed, and Mr. Tod moved to strike out the duties on Russia Duck, Raven's Duck, and Holland Duck, with a view to leave this manufacture under the ad valorem duty, laid on Duck in other parts of the bill, so that striking out would raise the duty five per cent. Mr. Clay supported and Mr. Crowninshield opposed Mr. Tod's motion which was at length carried, Ayes 93, Nays 77.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield, a duty of ten cents on Molasses was agreed to. Ayes 100, Nays 88.

Thursday, March 25. Mr. Webster offered an Amendment to the Tariff bill for allowing a draw back on printed, stained, dyed, &c. Silk and Nankin cloth, &c. exported from the United States, having been previously imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which was adopted without a division.

Two Messages were received from the President ;—one submitting to Congress the final decision on the claim of Vice President Tompkins for indemnification for advances, loans, &c. during the late war ; the second, giving information respecting the titles of the United Brethren to lands in Ohio. Committed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FOR sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of new and useful Farming and Garden Tools, among which are the following, viz. :

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough ; Tice's do. ; Seaver and Fay's do. ; Wood's and Freebone's do. ; Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron do. ; do. Wrought do. ; do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do. ; Sinclair's Side Hill Plough ; Beatson's Improved Scarifiers and Cultivators ; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn Shellers ; Jaquith's Threshing Machine ; Willis' Patent Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best constructed machine for the purpose ever invented. One of the above Machines is now in use and may be seen at Niles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Safford's Patent Straw Cutters ; Hand Straw Cutters ; Bennet's Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed ; Corn and Turnip Drills ; Steven's Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks ; Brade & Co's. Cast Steel Hoes ; Wright's Steel Plated do. ; Common and Narrow do. ; Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do. ; Iron and Steel Potatoe do. ; Turnip and small Garden do. of all kinds ; Garden and Pruning Shears ; Transplanting Trowels and Forks ; English and American Shovels and Spades ; Bisbee's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Shovel, a new and very superior article ; Cam's Cast Steel Scythes ; Brush and other Scythes ; Common and Iron Teeth Garden Rakes, together with many other valuable Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for destroying Caterpillars.

☞ A liberal discount made to dealers in the above articles. April 3.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WURTZEL, RUTA BAGA, &c. *Likewise*—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Annisette in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loaf Cheese—London Brown Stout, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs.

March 27. 6w

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.

76, *COURT STREET, BOSTON*,

CONTAINING much more numerous Collections and greater variety of entertainments than any other Establishment in America, continues steadily to increase, and is open for the reception of visiters

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great and numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED,

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse,

A beautiful Cosmoramic View of London,

A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake,

The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Peck.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4 1-2 feet long.

☞ The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM		TO	
		D.	C.	D.	C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1	50	2	00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, . . .	ton.	130	00	135	00
pearl do.		130		135	00
BEANS, white, ...	bush		90	1	10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, .	bbl.	8	25	8	50
cargo, No 1, ...		7			
" No 2, ...		6			
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.		10		12
CHEESE, new milk			7		9
skimed milk, . . .			3		4
FLAX			8		9
FLAX SEED	bush		82		84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6	35	7	
Genessee, . . .		7		7	25
Rye, best		3	25	3	50
GRAIN, Rye	bush		63		
Corn			40		50
Barley			67		70
Oats			33		
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort . .	lb.		10		
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823			38		40
LIME, ...	cask	1	00	1	17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		63		72
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	4	50	5	00
PORK, Bone Middlings new, .	bbl.	14	00	14	50
navy, mess,		12		12	50
Cargo, No 1, . . .		11	50	12	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush	2	25	2	62
Clover	lb.		7		8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed			58		70
do do unwashed			37		40
do 3-4 washed			45		50
do 1-2 do			37		40
Native . . . . do			31		33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort			50		00
do Spinning, 1st sort			40		42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.				
BEEF, best pieces			6		12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .			8		9
" whole hog, ...			6		
VEAL, ...			3		10
MUTTON and LAMB, . . .			3		10
POULTRY, ...			8		16
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,			13		16
lump, . . .			10		17
EGGS, ...	doz.		10		12
MEAL, Rye, retail, ...	bush		65		70
Indian, do.			56		60
POTATOES, ...			30		40
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2	50	3	50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	16	00	18	00

From the London Literary Gazette.

SIGNS OF RAIN;

An excuse for not accepting the Invitation of a Friend to make an Excursion with him.

An Original Poem, by the late Dr. Jenner.

1. The hollow winds begin to blow,
2. The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3. The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4. And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5. Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6. The moon in halos hid her head;
7. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8. For, see a rainbow spans the sky.
9. The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10. Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
11. Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
12. Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13. Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry;
14. The distant hills are looking nigh.
15. How restless are the snorting swine,
16. The busy flies disturb the kine;
17. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
18. The cricket, too, how sharp he sings;
19. Puss on the hearth with velvet paws,
20. Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
21. Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22. And nimbly catch th' incautious flies;
23. The glow-worms, numerous and bright
24. Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
25. At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26. Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
27. The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28. And in the rapid eddy plays;
29. The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30. And in a russet coat is drest.
31. Though June, the air is cold and still;
32. The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33. My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34. Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast;
35. And see, yon rooks, how odd their flight,
36. They imitate the gliding kite,
37. And seem precipitate to fall—
38. As if they felt the piercing ball.
39. 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow;
40. Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APHORISMS.

Plan of Life.—There are some persons who lose all their days without any design, or particular object in view, and wear away existence with no aim, and of consequence with no good effect. Such people have been aptly compared with straws on a current of water, which do not go, but are carried. They pass their prime in fluctuating from one bubble to another, and at length having been wafted through the straits of indigence, sink in the gulph of oblivion.

Idleness a hard Master.—No men have so little leisure, or so little enjoyment as those who have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves.—Persons of this description have been known to *kill themselves*, in order to *kill time*.

Economy.—With proper economy a few of the good things of life are sufficient for every purpose of real enjoyment; but without economy, a princely fortune serves merely to give a sort of notoriety and splendor to want and embarrassment, which make them the more conspicuous and lamentable.

Bad Men their own Enemies.—A wise and good man is not an enemy to the foolish and vicious, but merely wishes to persuade them not to ruin themselves. He looks on bad men as a physician does on his patients, and prescribes for moral diseases, as the medical man gives directions for the cure of corporeal complaints.

Pursuits of Pleasure.—A life of dissipation is a *hard life*, and the votaries of pleasure lose all enjoyment in the *pains* they take to obtain the means of gratification.

Anecdote.—As the passengers of a stage were about to dine at the stage House, one of the guests took up the pepper-box from a castor and nicely sifted it over a fine piece of roasted beef. A French gentleman observing it, deliberately took his snuff-box from his pocket, and besprinkled its contents likwise over the same piece of beef. "Sir," said the first party, "what did you mean?" Why, sar, I suppose sar, you love de pepper. I sar, love de snuff." The table were thrown into a roar, and willingly consented to commute their roasted beef for the amusement the manner of its loss occasioned.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds, which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are 50 bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lbs. Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 100 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lbs. Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts, Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSAFIE, SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, sweet Bazil, Chervil, Fennell, Burnet, Grass Seeds, viz!—Herds, red and white Clover, Foul Meadow, Red Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lines, transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geraniums, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Rosa Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Laurustines, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for live fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS. March 27.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

NEW TOWN OFFICER.

JUST published by DORR & HOWLAND, A new *Town Officer*, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Town Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston. *Worcester, March* 1, 1824.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FOR sale, as usual, at the KENRICK PLACE, near *Brighton*. The nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c.—Also, the finest Nursery of budded Peach-Trees known in America; consisting of a choice collection of about 30 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the markets. The trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and sold at the Nursery at the moderate price of 33 1-3 cents each.

Of good sized ornamental trees; the Flowering Horse-Chesnut; Flowering Catalpa; European Mountain-Ash; Weeping Willow; the evergreen Silver Fir, and the Larch. English Walnuts and Butternuts, both of which are justly admired for their fruit. The latter is a hardy, handsome tree, and its bark valuable in dyes and medicine.

Currant bushes of the large prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms: Also the Black, White, and Champaign do. Red and White Roses; Lilacs; English Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. &c.

Orders addressed to *John*, or *William Kenrick*, and sent to the Brighton Post-Office, or the Office of Mr. Samuel Dana, Broker, in State-street, Boston, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats, for shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered: but gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them. March 27.

BELLFOUNDER,

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 1822, from England,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1824.

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. The money to be paid to the Groom at Covering.

THIS celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry and action excel those of every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known, fine and highformed Trotter, OLD BELLFOUNDER, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, *Sixteen miles* in one hour, and though she broke fifteen times into a gallop, *and as often turned round*, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *Twenty-eight miles* in one hour and forty seven minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted *Two miles* in six minutes, and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas, to trot *Nine miles* in thirty minutes, and he won easily by thirty-two seconds. His owner shortly after *challenged* to perform with him Seventeen *miles and a half* in one hour, *but it was not accepted*. He has since never been saddled or matched.

OLD BELLFOUNDER was a true descendant from the original breed of the *Fireaways*, which breed of Horses stand unrivalled, either in this or any other nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to the public by the subscriber, as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America, and will stand, during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAQUES, JR.

Charlestown, Mass. March 20, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Kenrick, Esq., Newton. Feb. 21.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.